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CREWKERNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1960



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A.M. McCall

V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

A.C.N. Gully, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Clerk to Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, B.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

&

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Miss D.G. Blackmore

W.R. Bowditch

G. Cowen (Chairman, Public Health
Committee from 4.7.60)

G.T.G. Hancock

F.H.N. Pinney

Mrs. N.L.R. Pitman

B.A. Rhydderch

V.G. Spearing (Chairman, Housing Committee)

D.F. White (Chairman, Public Health
Committee to 4.7.60)

Health Visitors

Miss J. Bloore, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss A. Newman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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To the Chairman and Councillors of the Crewkerne
Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for 1960.

It proved to be a very healthy year for the town.

This year I have taken the opportunity of stressing the great variety of work carried out by our District Nurse/Health Visitors. These services, provided by the Local Health Authority, benefit the majority of the townspeople. These and other services provided by the County Council should be borne in mind when we consider the County's proportion of our Rate.

I wish to thank the Council and the other officers for their help in my work during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Yours obedient Servant,

A.M. McCall

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population The Registrar General gives the estimated mid-year population for 1960 as 3,980, slightly less than last year. However, this is, as stated, an estimated figure and it is now known that the Census held early in 1961 showed an increase of more than 200 over the Registrar's Estimate. The population density is 3 persons per acre.

Birth Rate The corrected Birth Rate for the year was 15.9 per thousand slightly below the national figure of 17.1. There were two illegitimate births

Death Rate The corrected Death Rate for the year was 9.27 per thousand of population, well below the national figure of 11.5,

Cancer caused fourteen deaths, equal to the number due to heart disease and vascular disease combined. There were two cases of lung cancer, both in males. Full details are shown in Appendix A, Table 3.

Maternal Mortality There were no maternal deaths in 1960.

Stillbirths This figure refers to children born after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy which do not breath or show other signs of life. There were two cases.

Infant Mortality One infant died in 1960 within the first week of life, due to prematurity.

Social Service The Social services remained unchanged in 1960.

The social conditions in Crewkerne are quite satisfactory. The standard of housing is good and where it falls short of a satisfactory standard, the Council take active steps to deal with the individual or group of houses. There is increasing employment in the town as new industry is encouraged to start production here and this will lead to greater prosperity but, at the same time, to an increasing demand for housing which the Council will have to meet.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

No new services were provided during 1960. In fact the reverse was the case. The part-time Dental Officer was withdrawn from Crewkerne and not replaced.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

From the earliest times man has realized that the development and delivery of an infant are not without their risks. The Ancient Greeks who had a not inconsiderable knowledge of rational medicine, recognized that there were many complications capable of disturbing these delicate processes and that if these had occurred there was often little that could be done to ensure normal birth. It was for these reasons that the assistance of the Gods was invoked as an additional aid to the skill of those in attendance on the mother-to-be.

Today, in civilized communities, childbirth has lost its shroud of mysticism. Expectant mothers, thanks to close medical attention, dietary supplements and carefully graded exercises, approach delivery in a fitter state than ever before, with every chance of experiencing an uneventful labour and producing a healthy child.

Antenatal Clinics The antenatal clinics were held every fortnight throughout the year. I attend one clinic each month. Mothers attend these by appointment. Samples of blood from each mother are sent to the laboratory at Taunton for Wasserman and Khan tests, haemoglobin estimation, Rh reaction and grouping. The group to which the blood belongs is obviously important if an transfusion is needed during or after delivery. It is interesting to note that a French physician first attempted a transfusion in 1666 using the blood of a lamb with disastrous results to the patient. More than 200 years later in the 1870s the use of lambs blood was still being advocated for transfusion purposes, and even whole milk was not without its supporters. Not until Landsteiner's discovery of blood groups in 1900 were previous failures explained and a more scientific approach to the problem made possible.

While attending the antenatal clinic mothers are encouraged to attend the separate relaxation classes organised by Miss Taylor, a physiotherapist. At these classes the mothers are taught the physiology and mechanics of childbirth and the art of relaxation. They are then able to approach their labour secure in the knowledge that they have had a sound preparation for this important event. One hundred and ten attended the antenatal clinics and forty patients attended Miss Taylor's classes.

Domiciliary Midwifery In this area home confinement is nearly always the sole responsibility of the district nurse. Private practitioners rarely attend home confinements unless specially requested to do so as in the case of abnormality. Antenatal care on the district is given separately by private practitioner and district nurse, which seems a pity.

During their visits the district nurses spend a great deal of time instructing mothers how best to prepare for the coming event. They also inform the young mother about all the available services and grants.

Hospital Confinement All cases needing hospital confinement are admitted to maternity units in Taunton, Yeovil and

Templecombe. Accommodation is limited in Yeovil and Taunton so early application is essential to secure a bed in either of these units.

Infant Welfare Clinic These clinics are held every first and third Tuesday afternoon. In recent years there has been a gradual change in the nature of child welfare clinics. The National Health Act makes the family doctor available for free consultation. The increasing effect of health education and the general higher standard of education of the population produce a more enlightened young mother and her problems are fewer. She therefore tends to use the clinic more for preventative procedure such as vaccination and immunization and less for consultation. However, during her frequent visits to the clinic she often seeks and receives advice while the child is being inoculated. Attendance at the clinic for injections brings in the mother who might never have used the clinic at all and having discovered the facilities available, she frequently continues to attend.

Details of attendance are shown in Appendix B, Table 1.

Health Visiting Our two district nurses returned from a year's course in health visiting and took up this work in Crewkerne again in September. They are aware that their prime function is to visit for the purposes of health education and social advice. They soon established a happy relationship with the families they attend.

Tuberculosis health visiting continued to be carried out by Mrs. Pitt who also attends the Chest Clinic when the physician holds his outpatient sessions.

Home Nursing This work was carried out by a series of reliefs until September when our two permanent nurses returned to the town.

This heading covers a whole series of activities not strictly nursing. These include obtaining and helping to complete various forms, collecting prescriptions from private doctors, delivering the medicines, arranging for home helps, ambulance conveyance, the boarding out of children during mothers' illness or absence, and the procuring of nursing aids such as backrests and certain china objects, etc. from the Red Cross Loan Department.

The actual nurses duties may be general or specialized and include bed bathing, injections, dressings, enemas, catheterizations, etc. They advise relatives as to the nature of the illness and give advice on diet and the medicine ordered by the doctor. All this work was carried out with unfailing good humour and kindness.

Immunisation The demand for vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year. English vaccine was available all the time. Public sessions were held at the clinic twice a month at the conclusion of the child welfare clinics. Details can be found in Appendix B, Table 3. The pressure of work from poliomyelitis vaccinations inevitably curtailed the anti-diphtheria and other programmes. A course of primary immunisation with triple vaccine for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was given to 63 children, mainly under one year of age, but only two reinforcing injections were given.

Vaccination Fifty-six primary and two re-vaccinations were carried out in 1960. When it is remembered that a total of sixty live births occurred during the same period the acceptance rate must now be considered very satisfactory.

Home Help Service The Home Help Service was again available in the town but it is limited by the availability of suitable women to do the work. They naturally have to be carefully selected as the service is jealous of its reputation for hard, efficient work, together with kindness and consideration for those whose temporary difficulties they are helping to overcome. The area organiser is in Yeovil and she dealt with all applications. However, it was still possible to make payments for the service at the Clinic in the town. This, although a small point, is, in fact, appreciated.

School Medical Service I visited each school in the town during the year and carried out a full medical inspection and caught up all the arrears of 1959. Details are shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

The success of the School Health Service and the school medical inspection in particular, depends on the co-operation of the head teacher and staff of each school with the area medical officer. Without the interest of the teachers and their help with records and background information, much would be lost. I am most fortunate in Crewkerne and am received with unfailing courtesy in the schools. This makes a sometimes tiring routine job far less difficult. I am grateful to the Head Teachers and staff for the assistance they give me in this aspect of my work.

With the building of the new Secondary Modern School the primary and infants' schools have moved, the former, now combined boys and girls, into the old secondary modern buildings and the infants to the buildings vacated by the primary pupils. The infants' school have retained their modern hatted department on Chubbs Lawn for use by the entrants. All the children are well housed and the Secondary Modern School occupies a fine high position overlooking the town, where the facilities for work and play are of a high standard.

The standard of health of the schoolchildren is good and few defects were discovered at the inspections.

Speech Therapy Miss Kenyon attended weekly at the clinic on Fridays and children made 135 attendances at 41 sessions in 1960.

School Dental Service Mr. Luton worked part-time in this area until he was transferred to Yeovil in April. After that time there was no routine dental inspection in the schools of Crewkerne.

Orthopaedic Service The orthopaedic clinic was held regularly once per month and all cases were seen by the orthopaedic sister, Miss Read. At regular intervals they are referred back to the orthopaedic surgeon who assesses progress and future treatment.

Ophthalmic Service I carry out routine eye testing in the schools during the annual medical inspection. This includes simple refraction and inspection of glasses and checking to see that the County Oculist's instructions are being carried out. Children are referred to opticians or the County Oculist, as necessary.

Physiotherapy The physiotherapy service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board and they continued to use the Clinic for two days each week throughout the year. We, as

a local authority, are happy to provide facilities for this most important part of the Health Service which increases the speed of recovery of persons suffering from injury and also because it frequently gives great help to the older members of the population suffering from rheumatic and arthritic conditions. During 1960, 1,742 treatments were given to 157 patients.

Epileptics This distressing illness among schoolchildren calls for special consideration and careful handling. All are first seen by a specialist and treatment is prescribed. This is usually so effective as to allow the children to continue to attend the ordinary school. These children are seen at every school medical inspection and more frequently by the specialist either at Taunton or Yeovil. In some cases the attacks are such as to render normal schooling impractical and frequently a home tutor is provided at County expense. In a few severe cases the County Council arrange for the child to be admitted to Chalfont Colony.

Spastics Drugs are of little value except in controlling fits but in the absence of gross mental deficiency much may often be accomplished by assiduous training. The services offered in the area follow these lines. In infancy physiotherapy to prevent contractures and later active movements are encouraged. Surgical intervention is used in these cases when the child's intelligence will enable him to benefit from such treatment. The educational side is not forgotten. If possible the child attends the ordinary school; in other cases home tuition or attendance at a special school is arranged.

Blind Persons The Somerset Association for the Blind carry out the general work on behalf of and with a grant from the County Council. This arrangement works very well in practice. There are eight registered blind persons resident in the area. Prior to admission to the Register, a blind person is examined by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology. Little delay is experienced in having persons known to be blind admitted to the Register.

Ambulance Service The County Council provide this service and in 1960 Crewkerne was satisfactorily covered. A modern fleet of ambulances is available at Yeovil and all are in radio communication with the area comptroller there.

Crewkerne Hospital The engineering works commenced in 1959 were not completed by the end of that year due to contractor delays. In 1960 work was done on the theatre and sterilizing rooms. Condensation of steam from the sterilizer was still causing trouble at the end of the year.

Nursing staff were below strength and caused considerable anxiety in the summer months. This was largely due to the fact that student nurses could no longer be employed in the hospital. The Council gave assistance by way of publicity which drew attention to the need for more nurses. This proved effective for a temporary period and later they offered housing for nursing staff employed in the hospital.

Mental Health Services These services are administered by the County Council through their Mental Health Sub-Committee. During the year the service enlarged its scope and the new proposals were accepted by the Ministry.

National Assistance Act No action, statutory or otherwise, was necessary in dealing with old people in 1960. There is no

doubt that since the Old Peoples' Welfare Association have been active in the town, the number of times I have been called upon to act in my official capacity has fallen sharply.

Care of the Aged The Old Peoples' Welfare Association continued to flourish and helped the older residents of the town in many ways.

The Council's plan to increase the number of special units of accommodation for old people on Chubbs Lawn was delayed due to negotiations over the demolition of the Mary Davis Almshouses.

Disabled Persons The Disabled Club, described in detail last year, continued its excellent work under the able direction of Miss Blackmore.

Health Education The Council support the Central Council for Health Education and make use of their excellent posters and leaflets.

Various organisations make requests for the nurses or myself to speak to them on various aspects of preventative medicine. These opportunities are always accepted. These talks are invariably well received.

The two nurses in their capacity as health visitors have formed an excellent liaison with the Secondary Modern School and visit there regularly to give talks to the senior girls. The subjects include home nursing, first aid, mothercraft and personal hygiene.

SECTION C

Prevention and Control over Infectious Diseases & Other Diseases

Two cases of dysentery and one of tuberculosis is the total of notifiable diseases reported to me in 1960. If accurate, this is a remarkable bill of health for a town of this size.

The considerable immunisation campaign carried out during the year is reported in Section B of this report. It shows that the preventative idea is paramount in the minds of this county and town.

The B.C.G. Programme in 1960 was carried out in February and March and vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all children born in 1946 and all who had been missed in previous years. I am pleased to say that the practice of X-raying all positive reactors to the skin test has been re-introduced. It will be recalled that in my last report, I pointed out that it was from this group that the largest number of new cases occurred when the young people were in their late teens. They should be encouraged to attend for chest X-ray annually, or as often as the Mass X-Ray Unit visits the area.

The Mass X-Ray Unit visited the town and operated at the T.A. Hall in May. Nine hundred and fifteen persons attended, including twenty-seven schoolchildren. No children were recalled but seventeen adults were, four of these were normal, but significant findings were discovered in twelve, these included four cases of tuberculosis, one active, two already known and under supervision, and one in-active case. Details are shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

Environmental Health Services

A. Sanitary Circumstances

Climatic Conditions The total rainfall for 1960 was 54.84 inches. It was a very wet and disappointing year after the excellent weather in 1959. The autumn rains were persistent and heavy and the West Country was flooded on several occasions between September and Christmas. Crewkerne was fortunate and no serious flooding of houses occurred.

Water Supply There was no shortage of water during the year and the quality was generally good. All the bacteriological reports on the treated supply were satisfactory. In Appendix D, Table 1, I have shown the details of distribution and sampling.

The only extensions made during the year were for private development in Lang Lane and for Council housing development in Southmead Crescent. The only future proposal envisaged at the moment is the laying of a 3" water main to the industrial estate in Blacknell Lane when road improvement works are executed in the 1961/62 programme.

Sewage Disposal I am still unable to report the completion of the new Eastern Outfall Sewage Disposal Works. Originally this Contract was commenced in April, 1957 and it was hoped to finish by December, 1958. The original contractors went into liquidation and were taken over by another firm. Since then, the work has proceeded very slowly indeed. It is now hoped that the work will be completed by March, 1961.

Most houses in Crewkerne are connected to the main sewers and as far as we are aware, only two dwellings rely on chemical closets and a further two on pail closets.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection Weekly refuse collection is carried out by direct labour and one vehicle is used in this work. The provision of dustbins, which is a householders' commitment, is generally satisfactory in Crewkerne. However, there are a few people who use old oil tins, etc. for their refuse and, apart from being difficult to man-handle, they are unsatisfactory from the hygienic point of view and I appeal to those people who have not got efficient dustbins with well fitting lids, to obtain them as soon as possible.

All household and trade refuse is incinerated and then tipped under careful control.

Rodent Destruction One part-time rodent operator is employed and he does routine test baiting and carries out domestic treatments. No serious infestations were reported during 1960.

Swimming Bath There is one privately owned swimming bath at the Crewkerne Grammar School. Samples of the water are examined by the County Council and none have been reported as being unsatisfactory.

Smoke Abatement The general public are advised to install approved appliances which do not emit smoke and these are coming into more general use. Nevertheless, domestic fires are the major cause of smoke in the town. The standard of smoke emission from industrial premises is satis-

factory generally. Some complaints were received from residents in South Street. These concerned new installations which were subsequently modified and I have not received any further complaints.

B. Factories Act

The Public Health Inspector, Mr. Gully, carried out a number of inspections of factories during the year and details are shown in Appendix D, Table 2.

New industry is always encouraged to develop in Crewkerne and in 1960 Sintered Metal Components commenced operations on 1st August. In a matter of weeks they were employing over one hundred people and soon this figure will probably have reached three hundred. Apart from the work under the Factories Acts, new industry of this type poses problems of housing with which the Council are currently dealing.

C. Housing

In Appendix D, Table 3 I have given details of the housing situation in the town.

It will be seen that the Council propose to erect 72 houses in 1961 and these will probably not satisfy the demand. In addition to general housing applications, there are 45 applicants for Old Peoples Dwellings and I hope that when the Mary Davis Almshouses are demolished the Council will be able to press ahead with their intention of erecting new, specially designed units of accommodation for old people.

As their contribution towards the World Refugee Year, Crewkerne Council offered a house and a Committee in the town raised money to completely equip it for a refugee family who duly arrived. A job was found for the man and every effort was made to make the wife happy but almost immediately they decided they were unable to settle and eventually returned to Italy. This was most disheartening to the very many people who had worked so hard on the project and to the Council who, despite considerable opposition from local people waiting to be re-housed, made a special allocation of a new Council house. The house has now been re-allocated and it is doubtful whether any new refugee project will meet with the same ready response.

D. Inspection & Supervision of Food

Milk There is only one registered distributor of milk in the town and no registered dairy premises. In Appendix D, Table 4, I have given the details of the sampling which was done by the County Council's staff.

Ice Cream There are no manufacturer's of ice cream in Crewkerne but twenty-three premises are registered for the retail of the pre-packed product. Only six samples were taken during the year and these were all satisfactory.

Meat There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Crewkerne Urban District. As far as can be ascertained all meat imported into the town for retail sale is examined post-mortem immediately after slaughter.

Food Premises Numerous inspections were made during the year at various food premises and the co-operation of the owners was obtained on all occasions.

There are eight premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

APPENDIX A TABLE 1

Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1960	3,980
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1960 according to the Rate Book	1,502
Rateable Value	£48,902. 0.0.
Sum represented byba penny rate ...	£197.10.0.
Area	1,219 acres

APPENDIX A TABLE 2

BIRTH RATE	15.9 per 1000	Comparability Factor 1.06	
		M	F
Live Births	Total	29	31
	Legitimate	27	31
	Illegitimate	2	-
Still Births	Total	2	-
	Legitimate	2	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 1 year	Total	1	-
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	1	-
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 1 week	Total	1	-
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A TABLE 3

DEATH RATE	9.27 per 1000	Comparability Factor		
		M	F	Total
Heart:	Coronary Disease	5	1	6
	Other heart disease	1	2	3
Circulation:	Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	3	4
	Other circulatory disease	-	1	1
Cancer of:	Stomach	-	1	1
	Lung	2	-	2
	Breast	-	-	-
	Uterus	-	-	-
	Other sites	6	5	11
Lungs:	Tuberculosis	-	-	-
	Influenza	-	-	-
	Pneumonia	1	1	2
	Bronchitis	1	3	4
	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Diabetes		-	-	-
Nephritis		-	1	1
Hypoplasia of prostate		-	-	-
Syphilitic disease		-	-	-
Congenital malformations		-	-	-
Duodenal ulcer		1	-	1
Other ill-defined diseases		2	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents		-	-	-
Accidents other than motor vehicle		-	1	1
Suicide		-	1	1
		21	20	41

APPENDIX B TABLE 1

Statistics for the twelve months
ended 31st December, 1960

1. No. of openings	...	...	24
2. No. of medical consultations ..		...	394
3. No. of children who attended in 1960		...	48
(a) Born in 1960	...	...	40
(b) Born in 1959	...	...	19
(c) Born in 1955 - 58	...	...	58
(d) Attended for the first time			
4. Total attendances by children during 1960			
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	497
(b) 1 - 2 yrs.	...	...	78
(c) 2 - 5 yrs.	...	...	36

APPENDIX B TABLE 2

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. in- spected</u>	<u>Date of Inspect- ion</u>	<u>Children having milk</u>	<u>Children having dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria Immunis- ation</u>
Crewkerne Grammar	197	70	11.3.60	50.76%	100%	
Crewkerne Infants'	111	75	8/9/10 2.61	81.08%	55.85%	75
Crewkerne Junior	194	94	13/15.2.61	83.50%	56.18%	19
Crewkerne Secondary Modern	361	138	1/4/6.7.60	48.48%	54.01%	

APPENDIX B TABLE 3

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

<u>Children born 1943 - 1960</u>	<u>Young persons born 1933 - 1942</u>	<u>Persons under 40 years of age</u>	<u>Persons over 40 years & Priority groups</u>	<u>No. of persons (all groups) who received a third (re- inforcing) injection</u>
49	25	50	2	401

APPENDIX C TABLE 1

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Dysentery	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		1

Analysis of Cases Notified

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Age Unknown
Dysentery													2

Tuberculosis

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
- 1								
1 - 5								
5 - 15								
15 - 25								
25 - 35								
35 - 45								
45 - 55								
55 - 65		1						
65+								
Age Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C TABLE 2

Report of Surveyor at the T.A. Hall, Crewkerne, 18th-20th
May, 1960.

Mass Radiography Survey

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Miniature Films	421	494	915
Large Films			
Total Recalled	10	7	17
Did not attend	1	-	1
Normal	2	2	4
Significant	7	5	12
Being investigated	-	-	-

Analysis of Tuberculous Cases

	<u>Under</u>	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 & Total over
Active Tuberculosis -	15					
Close Clinical Super-						
vision						
Male					1	1
Female						1
Total					1	1
Under Observation -						
Occasional Outpatient						
Supervision						
Male						-
Female					2	2
Total					2	2
Inactive Tuberculosis						
Male					1	1
Female						-
Total					1	1

<u>Non-Tuberculous Cases</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax	-	1	1
Benign Tumour	-	1	1
Bronchiectasis	1	-	1
Bronchial Carcinoma	1	-	1
Bacterial and Virus infections of the lungs	1	-	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	-	1
Pleural Thickening	1	-	1
Secondary Carcinoma	-	1	1
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

APPENDIX D TABLE 1

Water Supplies

Piped Supplies - results of samples taken for Analysis

<u>Raw water</u>				<u>Treated after going into Supply</u>			
<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
6	2	2	-	8	-	1	-

Water supplies from Public Mains

No. of dwellings	<u>Direct to the Houses</u>			<u>By means of Standpipes</u>		
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Private</u>
		<u>Companies</u>			<u>Companies</u>	
1,465	-	-	-	4	-	-

APPENDIX D TABLE 2

Factories Acts, 1937-1959

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspect- ions</u>	<u>No. of written notices</u>	<u>No. of occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, enforced by Local Authority	5	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	80	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	3	20	-	-
Total	43	110	-	-

Cases in which defects were found	...	...	2
Cases in which defects found were remedied	...	...	2

Outworkers

No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 ..64

APPENDIX D TABLE 3

Housing

Action taken during year

1. No. of houses included in Clearance Areas for which Orders are still to be made.	Nil
2. No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act 1957.	Nil
3. No. of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	5
4. No. of houses demolished or closed (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits) (b) for other purposes (road improvements etc.)	7 Nil
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished	Nil
6. No. of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	Nil
7. No. of houses made fit during year	15
8. No. of unfit houses occupied under licence	Nil
9. <u>Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule)</u>	
Certificates of Disrepair:	
(a) No. of applications received	Nil
(b) No. of Certificates issued	Nil

Houses erected during year Houses in course of erection

	For Slum Clear- ance	For other purposes	For Slum Clear- ance	For other purposes	Gained from con- version of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one
Local Authority	3	-	8	34	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	37	-	16	3	3

No. of Post-war houses erected from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1960. Housing Programme for 1961.

By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Enter- prise	For Slum Clearance	For other purposes
233	139		8	64

(a) No. of temporary housing units occupied -	
(i) Prefabs	... Nil
(ii) Huts, etc.	... Nil
(b) No. of houses found overcrowded	... Nil

Houses required

(i) To replace houses scheduled for demolition	... Nil
--	---------

(ii) To abate overcrowding	...	Nil
(iii) For other purposes	...	64
(iv) (a) Total No. of applications for Council Houses at the end of year	...	86
(b) If applications classified give No. of urgent bona fide cases	...	Nil
	... others	Nil
(v) Total No. of Council houses sold during the year		2

No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.59	Gained from conversions & erected during 1960 (L.A. & P.E.)	Total	Less houses demolished, closed, etc. during year	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.60.
				L.A. P.E.
L.A. 353	3	356	2	354 1116
P.E. 1087	42	1129	13	

OLD PEOPLES' DWELLINGS

No. erected to 31.12.60	No. in course of erection			No. of Applicants for Old People's Dwellings
With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid	With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid	
14	4	Nil	6	45

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. Discretionary

(1) Received		(2) Approved	
<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
4	4	4	4

<u>NOTE</u> - No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year	...	1
Average cost per dwelling approved during year		£818
Amount of grant payable by Local Authority		£355

B. Standard

1. No. of Applications (a) Received	11
(b) Approved	11
2. No. of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided	9

